

THE KENTUCKY TRIBUNE.

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"We shall always be victorious when we all pull together!"
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POET'S CORNER.



I CAN BEAR TO LIVE UNLOVED.

Yes, I can bear to live unloved,
If I have lost my love;
Can walk the sandy path alone,
If I am doom'd to live.
Pulses beat on desert plains,
When no green tree grows near;
Courage alone is strength and life,
As death is often fear.
I'll brave the world if I have lost my love,
Pronounce the doom aloud;
Without a kindred heart to beat,
In answer to mine own:
Without a gentle hand to guide,
This forehead in the pain;
I'll battle till I conquer love,
And win my peace again!
But never will I bend my knee
At any idol shrine;
No shrine is lovely to me now,
None ever was but mine;
And I can bear to live unloved,
Since that last hour when I gave
Can walk the sandy path alone,
If I am doom'd to live.

KINDNESS.

To give a cup of water,
Of cool refreshment, when its thirst
May seem a tort of pleasure to the soul,
More exquisite than when nectarous lips
Reveal the life of joy in happy hours.
"This is a little thing to do for a common man,
Of comfort which but almost lost its use;
Yet on the ear of him who thought to die
Unmourned, 'twill fall like choicest music."

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

So live, that when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan that moves
To the realms of shadow, where each shall
take
His chamber in the silent hall of death;
Thou go not, like the quarry slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon; but sustained and soothed
By an undimmed trust, approach thy grave,
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.

THE LOCOMOTIVE DECLARATION.

By those cheeks of lovely hue;
By those eyes of deepest blue;
Which thy very soul looks through
As if, forthwith, those clear blue eyes
Were portals into paradise;
By that slender brow;
By that hand as white as snow;
By that proud, angelic form;
By that rounded, classic arm;
By those cheeks of raven hair;
By those vermilion lips, I swear;
By the ocean, by the air;
By the lightning and the thunder;
By all things on earth and under;
By the electric telegraph;
By my future "better half";
By our respect for our dreams;
By our motion and our Deities;
By young Cupid, by my Muse;
By whatever else you choose;
Yes, I swear by all creation,
And this chalice "Yankee nation,"
That I

love

you

like

lar-

na-

tion!

(Whistles and steps.)

The following, from one of the British poets is exquisite. It is the essence of fancy. It was addressed to a lady upon whose bosom a flake of snow fell and melted:

The tiny snow came down in haste
To prove the breast less fair,
But grieves to see itself surprised,
And melts into a tear.

"Behold," says Numa's Messenger, "see
canst thou that any time. Look here."

Down her white bosom rolled the tear,
We know it hadn't oughter,
Until at last—at last—oh dear!
Her shirt was wet as water.

GIRLS who rise upon and walk
apace, steel roses from Aurora's face; but
when they yawn in bed till ten, Aurora
sneals their back again.

A waggish candidate coming in
the course of his canvass, over a tailor's
shop, said:—"What we look for here
are measures, not men."

At a New Year's ball in Chicago,
the managers were all ladies, and the in-
vited "yourself and gentleman." This
was a pretty good beginning to leap
year.

Kossuthbargain and nonintervention!

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New York Dutchman.
The Horrors of Turning Nigger.

BY PAUL CREYTON.

The hero of the following sketch is a
man well known in the ranks of political
warfare; but—strange to say—he possessed
a single grain of modesty in his char-
acter—how different from most noted
politicians! I choose to humor this sin-
gular trait, by concealing his real name
under the algebraic sign—"X." Many
persons, however, who may do me the
honor to read this article, will be able to
work out the problem at once, and ascer-
tain the "value" of this "unknown quan-
tity;" in other words, recognising the
distinguished personage I describe.

Mr. X. is a sort of soldier of fortune in
the war of politics. As was the case with
the reliable Captain Dalgery, it matters
little with him under what banner he
fights, provided he obtains sufficient
pay and perquisites to remunerate him
in some measure for his services.

X. has tried almost every description
of humbug, with which the universal
Yankee genius is conversant. I remem-
ber him as a preacher, almost as popular
as the lamented Maflin. I understand
that afterwards he devoted his entire at-
tention to the law, and distinguished him-
self for his eloquence at the bar. He was
drawn from the legal profession, by the
advantageous offers of a political party
that appreciated his talents and de-
sired to secure them in a late Presidential
campaign. I have since heard him
speak before a "Woman's Rights" Con-
vention, electrifying the entire audience
by his unsurpassed eloquence.

The last political shift to which X. had
resorted, occurred more than a year ago,
he deserted from the Whigs and slipped
into the ranks of the Free Soil Party.—
As it is his custom whenever his hands
find work, to do it with all his soul, he
soon found to none in his opposition to
the Compromise measures, and in pour-
ing out floods of indignation and ire on
the "executed heads of the brothers of the
great good-bay of legislation, as he
termed it, the Fugitive Slave Law.

I have no doubt but Mr. X. believed
himself conscientious in all he said and
did. There was no insincerity in his
sympathy for the poor, down-trodden
race of Africa. With all the art of a
rhetorician, he wrought his indignation
to the highest pitch of feeling, for the
moment all he desired was the public to
give him credit of feeling.

One day, it happened that his re-
markable were called out in the public room
of his hotel. He spoke eloquently, and
bestowed the warmest expressions of af-
fection on the sons of Africa, whom he
called his brethren.

"My dear X.," said C.—, a noted
wag, "I have heard people accuse you of
hypocrisy. I must confess that I myself
have suspected you of insincerity. But I
beg your pardon; and if ever any one
mentions the subject in my presence, I
pledge you my brother that your entire
sympathy is with the slave."

"Allow me thus publicly to thank you
for your candor," said X., pressing his
hand with emotion. "Grossly misrep-
resented as I have been, nothing could
gratify me more than the open acknowl-
edgment of faith in my professions,
coming from the heart of such a man as
yourself. But allow me to ask, what
new proof have I given of my sincerity,
to incline you to a more favorable judg-
ment of my character?"

"The best in the world," said C.—,
gravely. "No body standing so close to
you as I do, would doubt for a moment
your entire sympathy with the negro.
Pshaw! may I lose my nose, if you haven't
the regular darkey smell! You must
have caught it through sympathy!"

The roar of laughter that burst from
the bystanders was "distressing" to the
politician's feelings. He blushed like a
child. Although usually smart at repartee,
he could only stammer some lame
joke, in which his heart was not, and
which only made him appear more la-
cidious still. And what made matters
worse, was a unanimous declaration by
half a dozen men who stood near him,
that they had observed the same singular
smell, without suspecting it came from
him.

"I didn't suppose you were getting
along so well," exclaimed one.

"The regular Ethiopian odor, I vow!"
said another, snuffing.

"See, he is turning black in the face!"
said a third.

"He'll be a perfect and complete nig-
ger in a month, if he keeps on," ob-
served C.—. "The odor has been grow-
ing upon him fast. I first smelt it about
a week ago. It's astonishing how fast it
could grow so strong, in only five or six
days."

Now, all this talk was meant for more
pleasure; and every body was astonish-
ed to see X. take the joke so ill. His con-
fusion, however, only moved to sharpen
the wit of C.—, and his companions.

The result was, the politician was driven
from the circle to utter dismay.

In a little while he returned, and in
the midst of snuffing and laughing, wis-
pered to C.—, who followed him aside.

"I want to know," said X., with con-
siderable embarrassment, "if you really
smelt anything?"

"Smell!" cried C.—, turning up his
nose, and pursing his lips and brows, as
if his nostrils were evaded with an odor
in strong contrast with that of cologne
or roses. "If I don't smell it now, I never
smelt anything! the genuine Africa
perfume, on my soul!"

"Put seriously,"

"Seriously, my dear X., you smell a-
bominably niggerish."

"Look here—in confidence," said the
abolitionist, nervously, "I have been a-
ware that—that I did have such a—
smell about me more than a week. I
can't conceive what it is. If you can
explain it, I shall be amply indebted to
you. I take a bath every day—but that
don't do any good. I always smelt it
myself when I got a little warm. What
can it be?" said X., in the greatest per-
plexity—"the Lord only knows!"

C.— gravely approached his nose to
the Free Soiler's neck-cloth, and snuffing
with all the deliberation of a scientific
snuffler, or an amateur in perfumes, said
in a contemplative tone—
"It is certainly a nigger smell! It
must arise from—ah—intimate acquaint-
ance with—ah—some colored lady."
"I protest!" exclaimed X.—"I can take
my oath—"

"Then perhaps you frequent the soci-
ety of colored gentlemen?"
"Upon my honor I have no commu-
nication with any of the race! I haven't
spoken with a nigger in two weeks. I—
I labor to ameliorate the condition of the
slaves, but I've no stomach for the soci-
ety of darkeys. They have my entire
sympathy."

"Then, that is it," said C.—. "Your
feelings and imaginations are too strong.
They carry you away; you are turning
nigger out of pure sympathy!"

Mr. X. took leave of his candid friend
in the most perplexed state of mind. He
went to his room and sprinkled himself
with cologne. It was a useless baptism!

As soon as he approached the stove, the
offensive odor became superintending.
People snuffed and laughed, and laughed
and snuffed, wherever he went. At the
dinner table his soul became exasperated
almost beyond christian endurance, when
he saw that seats on each side of him
were vacant, and that a gentleman who
had taken a place opposite him snuffed,
phewed, and removed to another exten-
sity of the table!

In the morning, X. took a bath. No
man was ever so scrupulous, and thor-
ough in his ablutions. After industriously
scrubbing himself from head to foot,
with dry towels, he once more resumed
his dress. Still the same abominable od-
or! X. was furious!

"By the shade of Hannibal!" he mut-
tered, in the accents of desperation, "I
am turning nigger! The same"—snuff-
ing—"infernal smell!"—snuffing—"But
not it must be imagination! I've a car-
nary, or something of that kind. My
nostrils are not in good smelling condi-
tion; and those rascals at the hotel take
advantage of my infirmity to make me
the subject of the roughest joke that ever
was invented." (Snuffing)—"Pshaw!"

X. was engaged that evening, to call
on a lady friend, and being on excellent
terms with her—(she was an enthusias-
tic abolitionist)—he resolved to ask her,
in all candor and seriousness, if she dis-
covered any particular odor about his
person. To his utter consternation she
confessed that she did.

"If you were one of our colored breth-
ren," said she, laughing, "I should know
how to account for it."

X. drew a long breath. Every pore
of his body was open. The perspiration
started out on every part. The odor be-
came too strong for christian nostrils.—
He fled from the house. Arrived at his
hotel, and locking himself into his room,
he bathed himself in cologne. He went
to bed and dreamed that he was the black-
est nigger in the State. The next morn-
ing he took another cologne bath and
went to breakfast. The odor followed
him. Everybody snuffed and phewed at
his approach, and X. was well-nigh
driven to the wall by rage and confusion.

That day, the abolitionist indulged in
the most powerful toilet perfume he could
find. That would not do. The bad odor
was still superintending. On the next, he
tried another "extract;" and for the next
week, he did nothing but experiment in
perfumes, to kill the offensive smell.—
Apathetic fastened on his misfortune.
He had become a monomaniac. At last
his expending having failed, he began
actually to believe he was "turning nig-
ger." In this horrid state of suspense
he went to an eminent physician, for an
explanation of the phenomenon.

This grave man laughed more heartily
than he had done in years.
"I'll cure you in three minutes," said
he. "Let me take your suspenders!"

The unhappy, but now hopeful X. di-
vested himself of those appendages.—
The physician threw them into the fire.
An awful stench ensued. Conviction of
the horrid truth flashed across the politi-
cian's mind, and invaded his nostrils.
"India-rubber!" he exclaimed.

"Don't wear any more such suspen-
ders as these, and you will not be trou-
bled with that nigger smell," said the phy-
sician.

X. followed his advice; the offensive
smell left him; but C.— and his friends
do, to this day, snuff at his approach,
and joke him about the bad odor attached
to warm abolitionists, and the indescr-
ible horrors of "turning nigger."

An Ohio paper says there is a
Postmaster in the town of Palestine so
green that he does not know the use of
postage stamps. When asked what they
are for, he replies that they are "merely
a city ornament." An individual having
correspondence in that place has ascer-
tained that he had charged five cents on
all letters sent from there, and which were
pre-paid—making eight cents on each
letter.

The Ex-President of Mexico, the
renowned Santa Anna, with his family
and suite, embarked from Kingston, for
Jamaica, on the 26th ult. He stated pre-
viously to his departure, that no worldly
consideration would ever induce him to
return to Mexico.

Frank's Trade with a Yankee.

"The last time I was in St. Louis,"
says Dan Marble, "I was sitting in the
store of old Frank—, country fashion,
on top of the counter, legs pendant, when
a real 'nutmeg' came booming along, and
in he comes with a heap of bundles in
his fists. Frank was down on peddlers,
and Yankees in particular, but he was al-
ways 'set' for a joke, and loved equal to
an Israelite to drive a sharp bargain."

The Yankee nodded to me, and I nod-
ded toward Frank, intimating there was
his victim. Frank was busy snuffing and
figuring over his ledger.

"How'd do," observed the peddler.
"No, no, no—go on, Frank peevish-
ly responded, but that wasn't the Yan-
kee's religion—he wanted to trade, and
was bound to do it."

"Kalkilate, squire, I couldn't drive a
trade or nothin' with you folks to-
day!"

"I calculate you calculate about right, for
you cannot," was the sneering reply.
"Wal, I guess you needn't get huffy
about it. Now, here's 'dizen genuine
razor-strops, ten dollars and a half; you
may have 'em for ten dollars."

"I tell you I don't want any of your
trash, so you had better be going," says
Frank.

"Sho, how you talk; I'll bet you five
dollars if you make me an offer for them
ere strops we'll have a trade yet."

"Done," says Frank, putting a Vinto
my hand.

The Yankee deposited a like sum—
when Frank offered him a picayune for the
strops.

"They're your'n," said the Yankee, as he
quietly lobbed the strops. "But," he
added, with great apparent honesty, "I
calculate a joke is a joke, and if you
don't want them strops, I'll trade back!"

Frank's countenance brightened.
"There it is," said the Yankee, as he
received the strops, and passed over the
picayune. "A trade's a trade—and now
you're wide awake in a minute. I guess
the next time you trade with that ere
picayune, you'll do better than to buy razor
strops."

"Away walked the peddler with his
strops and his wagger, amid the shouts of
a half dozen fellows who dropt in."

Laconics.

True eloquence consists in saying what
is proper, but nothing more.
If you would have another be frank
with you, be frank with him.
He is unworthy to live who lives only
for himself.

He who makes an idol of his interest
will make a martyr of his integrity.
If any one speaks evil of you, let your
life be such that no one will believe him.
The defects of the mind, like those of
the face, grow worse as we grow old.

An ancient author says—"To make a
man smart, throw him on his own re-
sources."
Cultivate your heart aright; remember
that whatsoever a man soweth, that shall
he also reap.

Silence—a thing as often difficult to
keep in exact proportion as it is danger-
ous not to keep it.
He that is choice of his time, will also
be choice of his company, and choice of
his actions.

Never allow a man to do a favor for
you without paying him, for he will get
treble the pay before he is done with you.

The patient mule which travels night
and day slowly, will in the end go far-
ther than the Arabian courser.

Invincible fidelity, good humor, and
complacency of temper, outlive all the
charms of a fine face, and make the de-
lays of it invisible.

A man has no more right to say an un-
civil thing than to act one: no more
right to say a rude thing to another, than
to knock him down.

Non-INTERVENTION.—A New York
litter writer describes a scene with one
of the Congressional doorkeepers:

A gentleman on a visit here, and anx-
ious to listen to the debates, very coolly
opened the Senate door, and was about
to pass, when the door-keeper asked:
"Are you a privileged member?"
"What do you mean by such a man?"
asked the stranger.

The reply was "A Governor, an ex-
member of Congress, or a foreign minis-
ter."

"I am a minister," the stranger re-
plied.

"From what court or country, if you
please?" asked the official.

Says the stranger, very gravely point-
ing up, "From the Court of Heaven!"
"This Government at present holds no
intercourse with that foreign power!" the
door-keeper waggishly replied.

Honor to him who always opposes the
right; he will be like a lighthouse on a
rocky coast.

Be kind to those you know are un-
grateful; this will prove you to be disinter-
ested.

Lucky are they who always act like
soudrels; they are sure of a stone
house to live in and an exalted station
at last.

Happy are they who always have to go
on foot; they do not ride the same road
with the beggar.

If a man would keep both integrity
and independence free from temptation,
let him keep out of debt. Dr. Franklin
says, "It is hard for an empty bag to
stand upright."

A boy baby was born on the long Is-
land railroad a day or two since, when
the cars were running thirty miles per
hour. If the youngster don't make his
way through the world, it is no fault of
his birth.

A "Merry" Youth.

Last week, the "Swampscot Dorcas
Sewing Society" held their annual meet-
ing, and on one motion it was resolved:
That our parson wait on Tony Jones and
see if nothing can be done to correct
the manners of young Tony.

The next day the parson waited on T-
ny senior, and informed him respecting the
object of his visit. Tony listened
patiently, and then replied:

"Parson, I'd let Tony go to meetin'
every Sunday, ef I c'nly knowd you was
a gain to preach; but, parson, there ain't
a boy in the city of Swampscot what's
got more manners than my Tony, and I
can convince you of that in just a min-
ute. You see Tony out there skinnin'
them niggers!"

The parson nodded assent.
"Now, see, I'll call;" and raising his
voice to the highest pitch, he shouted—
"Tony!"

The response was quick and equally
loud—"Sir."

"Don't you hear that, parson?" said
the old man. "Don't you call that man-
ners?"

"That is all very well," said the par-
son, "as far as it goes."

"What do you mean by as far as it
goes? That boy, sir, always speaks respec-
tfully to me when I call him!" then
raising his voice he again called—
"Tony!"

The response, "Sir," was equally loud
and prompt. Again the old man called—
"Tony!"

The hopeful youth dropped a half-
dressed fish, and shaking his fist at his
sire, yelled out—
"You miserable, black, old, drunken,
snuff! I'll come in there in two minutes
and maul you like a brazier!"

The parson was astonished, the old
man was disconcerted for a moment, but
instantly recovering himself he tapped
the parson on the shoulder, saying:

"You see, parson, my boy has got
as well as manners. That chap will be
an ornament to your society one of these
days."

A Litter of Them!

It is not many years ago, since a sim-
ple-minded, unsophisticated young man,
born and raised in one of the interior
districts of this State (Kentucky) yielded
to his "manifest destiny" and took unto
himself a companion for life—in other
words he got married.

In due course of time a legitimate re-
sult followed; and one day at noon, just
as our hero had returned from his morn-
ing labors in the field, and divested of
his hat and coat, was preparing for a
cooling application of water to his face
and hands, a pair of female arms were
suddenly thrown around his neck—nearly
strangling him in the act—whilst the
cracked voice of his old grandmother in-
formed him that he was "a father." A
loud whoop and various extravagant car-
vottings and jumps evinced young Man-
ny's joy at the announcement.

Just then, another pair of arms seized
him—those of his mother—and the omi-
nous words "another boy," were whis-
pered in his ear. "Twins!" exclaimed
our lord of creation, suddenly sobering
down. "Yes, twins!" "By golly!" that's
coming it rather strong the first time,"
exclaimed the happy (?) father, becom-
ing more and more serious, and hanging
out on his countenance, signs of impen-
dent alarm.

Here the door of the mysterious cham-
ber again opened, and a barly female
form rushed out; another pair of red
arms were extended, and the whole mass
of flesh came rolling towards the "head
of the family." He drew back, doubts
and fears painted on his features. The
human avalanche—it was that awful per-
sonage, the nurse—cornered our hero,
despite his desperate efforts to get free,
and folding him in a bear-like hug, cried
out in an exultant tone: "Another boy!"
"Another!" exclaimed the Kentucky
husband, staring out from their sockets,
his lower jaw dropping, and the drops of
perspiration rolling down his pale face:
"Another! By golly, that'll be a whole
litter of 'em! Good bye, folks, I'm off
from this place, sure!"

And at the word he sprang over the pi-
azza railing, halloo, halloo, halloo, and
unwashed, and the next moment was
seen going through the corn-field, at a
quarter-mile pace, his long hair stream-
ing in the wind, and every muscle and
nerve evidently strained to the utmost to
put tracks between him and his new en-
emies. When last seen, he was bounding
into the woods, like a young deer with
the hounds close at his heels.

It is a fact—a fixed one, too—that the
three boys have grown up to manhood,
and are comfortably settled in life; but
they have never since seen or heard of
the man who ran away from the "litter
of babies."

Do we don't who is the author of
the following, but it smacks of truth:
In this earthly world the poor are of
three descriptions, viz: The Lord's poor,
the devil's poor, and the poor devils. As
a general thing the Lord takes care of his
poor, and the devil takes care of his; but
the poor devils have to look out for them-
selves.

One of the letter writers says of Kos-
suth and Webster, that "Webster looks
as if he knew all the past, Kossuth looks
as if he knew all the future." This be-
ing true, their two heads should come to-
gether—forming a very good drawbridge
between the Deluge and the Last Day.

"I say, Censor, you look as if you'd
have a sick of fitness. You better go to
a shoe-cure pop and buy a bottle of Per-
ry Cerebral."

THE NEW FRENCH CONSTITUTION.—A

Paris is correspondent of the Commercial
Advertiser, writing under date of the 13th
ult., says the new constitution to be
"granted" by the President, is already
shadowed forth. It is likely to be as fol-
lows:

"A Council of State, to be named by
the President.
"A Senate of eighty members—forty-
one to be named by the President, and
thirty-nine by the Councils General, from
a list of candidates made out by the Pres-
ident.

"A Legislative Chamber of two hun-
dred and fifty. Each commune is to
name an elector by universal suffrage—
The number of these electors will be
36,000. They are then to name 500
representatives. From this list of 500,
the President will select 250, who are to
form the Chamber.

"The President to be elected for ten
years, with the title of Regent of the Re-
public. He shall be responsible under the
communal electors shall, three times
consecutively, return a body of represen-
tatives out of

THE TRIBUNE.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.
SENATE.

The chairman laid before the Senate a communication from the Department of the Interior, enclosing an estimate of the appropriations to meet the deficiencies in the expenses of that department for the year 1852.

A bill making Land Warrants assignable, was taken up and made the special order for to-morrow.

Numerous petitions were presented and private reports made.

Mr. Brethury, from a select committee reported a bill providing for the ascertainment and paying of claims of American citizens on account of spoliation by the French in 1801.

Mr. Seward offered a resolution calling for a copy of the equity and all correspondence in relation to the loss of the steamer *Arcturion* in 1849.

Mr. Barland introduced a bill granting land in Arkansas for railroad purposes.

HOUSE.

After a personal explanation from Mr. Bernhart, in relation to the report of returned officers from Utah, the House resumed the consideration of the motion to refer to the Committee of the Whole, a bill explaining of the bounty land law of 1843.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.
SENATE.

Mr. Clements presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Alabama, expressive of its sentiments on the policy of the United States with regard to foreign nations. They urge that the true policy of the United States is to encourage relations of amity with all nations.

Mr. Mallory resumed his remarks in opposition to the resolution of flogging in the Navy.

Mr. Hays supported with zeal in abolition. Further consideration of the subject was postponed for a week.

After a short executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Various bills were introduced by general consent.

Among them was one by Mr. Fowler, regulating the mileage of members of Congress—referred.

Also one by Mr. Falkner, to establish a board for the settlement of accounts against the United States—referred.

Mr. Moore introduced a joint resolution for the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, making U. S. Senators elective by the people.

Mr. Yates introduced a bill making an appropriation for the improvement of the Illinois river, and moved that it be referred to the committee on roads and canals.

Mr. Walsh called for the yeas and nays, believing this to be the test.

The question was decided affirmatively by a vote of 115 to 70.

Mr. Sibley introduced a bill granting to the several States the proceeds of certain lands for the support of the indigent and insane.

Mr. Cenger asked leave to introduce a joint resolution declaratory of the law of nations in reference to the doctrines of non-intervention, and the views of the Government and people of the United States in relation to the interference of Austria in the affairs of Hungary—objected to.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the bill explanatory of the bounty land act of 1850.

Mr. Dunham moved an amendment, taking land warrants assignable under certain rules.

After some debate, and the morning hour having expired, the bill was laid aside, and the various documents, &c., on the Speaker's table were disposed of.

The Senate bill, appropriating \$1,200 for the Library, to fit up the rooms, &c., was passed.

And then the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.
SENATE.

The chair laid before the Senate a message from the President, including a report of the Secretary of State, calling the attention of Congress to the next payment of the installment of the Mexican indemnity.

A number of petitions and reports were presented.

Mr. Welch, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported several bills granting land for railroads in the Western States.

Mr. Underwood introduced a bill granting land for a railroad opposite Louisville to the Mississippi river opposite St. Louis.

Mr. Shields introduced a bill to reimburse New York for the expenses incurred in raising volunteers.

Mr. Norris offered a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Senate to audit and pay the account of John C. River, for publishing the Congressional Debates—laid over.

Mr. Dawson finally withdrew his amendment to the same, and the resolution passed.

Messrs. Seward and Cass each laid on the table amendments to Mr. Clarke's resolutions relative to the foreign policy of the United States, which were ordered to be printed. They assert the right to interfere, and that the United States cannot look with indifference upon the interference of despotic powers to suppress the struggles for liberty in any nation.

The resolutions making land warrants assignable, were taken up, and after rejecting amendments passed.

HOUSE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union on the bill appropriating \$31,000 for the payment of the installment of Mexican indemnity, due on the 30th day of May next, on which a lengthy debate arose.

THE PRESIDENCY.—The following article on the subject of the coming Presidential contest, we clip from the Washington correspondence of the New York Courier and Enquirer. Our readers will find it very interesting, as it contains much information concerning the positions and prospects of the numerous aspirants:

THE PRESIDENCY.

The ball has opened in the matter of the Presidency, although the candidates have not yet taken their partners. Our Democratic friends bring forward numbers and names enough, to control the dance, if no other consideration prevailed. There are Buchanan, Cass, Stockton, Hall, Douglas, Houston two Walkers, Dallas, and a host of others of larger and less degree. The two first will claim precedence, but both are likely to be overcome, as Mr. Van Buren was, when he had a majority in his pocket, and counted with certainty. In politics, it is sometimes a misfortune to be too prominent. Commodore Stockton has done all a man could do under the trying circumstances. He has made his best bows to Tammany Hall; he has glorified Kossuth; he has denounced England; he has pledged himself for the largest liberty party, and opposed flogging in the Navy. Surely, these are recommendations not to be disregarded, and particularly when a gentleman has voluntarily retired from "the service." Gen. Butler, imitating the philosophy of non-committalism of the departed Polk—*claim of neutral ground*—like the Irishman's owl, says little, but keeps up a good deal of thinking. He waits like a sensible actor for his cue, and as Poir and the Bourbons are his prompts, he declines to appear until the stage whistle is sounded. Master Douglas is one of the driving kind. "Young Democracy" sits on the box and the progressives fill up the interior. He is the terror of "O D Fogysm," appear in what form it may; and with Cuba in one hand, Canada in the other, and a dig into the territory of our foreign friends, he defies the gentleman in black—supposing him to be in court costume—and all his imps. O! Houston, after having hounded Texas, can hardly hope to hound anybody else. His Indian dances, and war whoops will hardly draw in these times, when Lolla Montes and the Chief of the Winnebagoes are standing attractions. The two Walkers are like roses which have lost their fragrance, and Mr. Dallas is an antique whom Barnum should cherish, as he was wont to do that Pease Mernaid of historic celebrity. So much for one side of the question.

It has been announced, for some time past, in the political circles, that President Fillmore had definitely determined to withdraw his name as a candidate for the succession, and it may be asserted, with entire confidence, that consulting his own inclinations and feelings, a passage to this effect was prepared for the Annual Message. Satisfactory reasons were urged why this purpose should not then be executed—reasons which are entitled to every respect and regard. Whether in view of all that has occurred since then, he may be induced to reconsider his determination, or to yield to the importunities of friends, is more than I feel justified in predicting—although present indications do not warrant such an expectation. Under all the circumstances of the case, the first duty of the Whigs is to stand firm—to hide their time—and to harmonize every appearance of distraction. By such means alone can we succeed. The united efforts of every interest are necessary to victory, and we can best consolidate them at the conjuncture, by a just concession to all candidates, and by no invidious disparagement of any who may be presented.

FIVE HUNDRED PERSONS DESTROYED.—On Saturday, intelligence was received at Lloyd's, London, under date Malta, Monday, the 8th ultimo, of a most awful occurrence at the Island of Sicily, which had been swept by two enormous water-spouts, accompanied by a terrific hurricane. Those who witnessed the phenomenon describe the water-spouts as two immense spherical bodies of water reaching from the clouds, their cones nearly touching the earth, and, as far as could be judged, at a quarter of a mile apart, travelling with immense velocity. They passed over the island near Marsala. In their progress, houses were unroofed, trees uprooted, men and women, horses, cattle, and sheep raised up, drawn into their vortex, and borne on to destruction; during their passage rain descended in torrents, accompanied with hail stones of enormous size and masses of ice. Going over Castellamare, near Scabia, a destroyed half the town, and washed two hundred of the inhabitants into the sea, who all perished. Upwards of five hundred persons have been destroyed by this terrible visitation, and an immense amount of property, the country being laid waste for miles. The shipping in the harbor suffered severely, many vessels being destroyed, and their crews all drowned. After the occurrence, numbers of dead human bodies were picked up, all frightfully mutilated and swollen.

TRENDON TORNADO.—The Baton Rouge Advocate, of the 1st inst., says: On Tuesday, the 29th ult., we were visited by a heavy rain, accompanied by the most destructive wind that has been experienced in this vicinity within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. We have not been able to gather the full particulars of this sad occurrence, but we give such have come to our knowledge. The house of Mr. Bryant, in the southeast part of this city, was razed to the ground. The residence of Mr. Cousinard met a like fate. It passed from thence to the plantation of Dr. Perkins, laid flat a portion of his extensive sugar-house and refinery, killing Mr. Hackney Perkins, (the brother of Dr. P.) and two other white men, whose names we have not learned, and ten negroes. The race track of Messrs. Odom & Branton (the Magnolia) was entirely destroyed; scarce a vestige remains. Much injury was done to the plantation of Gen. Bernard; nearly all of his fences were demolished and buildings damaged to a considerable extent. The loss is very great, probably not less than \$122,000 in this immediate vicinity.

From the Kentucky Yeoman.

We very cheerfully give place to the following short communication from one of our best democrats in the State, and a gentleman of fine capacity. We believe he was among a very few democrats who advocated emancipation views in this State, at the time referred to. But he certainly is right in saying that those who believed as he did on this subject, should not now—when the question cannot be again brought before the public—be proscribed for his opinions. So far as this paper is concerned it has never abused any one for entertaining opinions of their own:

For the Yeoman.

EMANCIPATION.

Mr. Editor:—A large proportion of the friends of gradual emancipation in Kentucky, are among the most intelligent and respectable citizens of the State, and many of them are slaveholders to a considerable extent. They advocated their sentiments previous to the convention, as a matter of sound policy for the whites and not for the sole benefit of the blacks. Their views have been shamefully misrepresented, and they are still slandered by demagogues who would have joined them if emancipation had proved to be the popular side. Insult after insult is heaped upon them through the press, and even in our Legislative halls, as if a difference of opinion on public policy, was a matter of social policy for the whites and not for the sole benefit of the blacks. Their views have been shamefully misrepresented, and they are still slandered by demagogues who would have joined them if emancipation had proved to be the popular side. Insult after insult is heaped upon them through the press, and even in our Legislative halls, as if a difference of opinion on public policy, was a matter of social policy for the whites and not for the sole benefit of the blacks.

Now I ask you, as the organ of democratic principles, to publish this remonstrance, and to advise your readers and friends, to withhold their abuse of honest patriotic and intelligent citizens. I am a slaveholder, born in a slave State, and as much opposed to abolition interference as any man alive. I am also as staunch a democrat as ever breathed the breath of life, and I advocate a prospective plan of emancipation as the best policy of Kentucky. I am still of that opinion, but the contest is over, and the voters should not revive it by their unjust aspersions.

PEACE.

RAILROAD FROM KNOXVILLE, TENN., TO DANVILLE, KY.—We are glad to see that the proposition to construct a railroad as above, is exciting much interest all along the proposed route. It is a most important project, and as its utility is being fully discussed, and the necessity of its construction becoming apparent to the people most nearly interested, we have not the slightest doubt but that its friends will ultimately be successful. The following article in regard to this road, we clip from a late number of Brownlow's Knoxville Whig:

Action is being taken by the people of Kentucky in regard to building a Railroad from this place to Lexington, Ky., via Danville—the portion lying between the two last being under contract. The importance of the early completion of this road should excite general interest all along the line. It is, perhaps, the best policy of the people of this county in preference to the Kentucky road; but we should hasten its completion by all possible means, and prepare our minds to "give material aid," as Kossuth, has it, to the important line leading to Kentucky. Let the people between this place and the Ky. line beset themselves in this matter. They have much at stake, and they should at once arouse to action. Let them manifest a determination to do all they can, and the road will be built. The people of the Southern Cities will lend a helping hand towards grading and preparing the track for the iron—and the State will furnish the iron and equipments.

We think we can see much in the surrounding circumstances to encourage the friends of this enterprise to action. It completes the shortest line of railway between Charleston and Cincinnati. At one end, immense quantities of produce of every kind, is pouring in to a common focus, on railroads extending in every direction through Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. And there it remains, until forced through an unnatural channel to New York, to take shipping. The cities on our Southern coast are anxious to secure this vast amount of trade. And as this is over 120 miles, the nearest route between the two points, may we not suppose that aid will be extended from each end?

In the article which we copy from the American Railroad Journal, the distance between this place and Danville is put down at 130 miles. We have reliable information that the distance is not over 150.

Balance of Trade.—The New York Tribune has an article on the balance of trade, from which we quote:

But these things we do know—and any that the wifely blind may know them: 1. That a large proportion of our National Debt is held in Europe, while of our State debts many millions are there, and more constantly tending thither. 2. That a great amount of our railroad bonds and other evidences of corporate indebtedness is held in Europe, and more kicking about from one banker to another, in eager quest of purchasers on almost any terms. 3. That our merchants, as a class, are seriously in debt to those of whom they purchase in Europe. 4. That large amounts of European capital are constantly coming here for investment, and being loaned on bond and mortgage and other productive securities. 5. That a great share of the imported goods still in first hands in this country, are the property of the European exporters, or their agents here, while far less of our exported supplies are still American property; and 6. That, in spite of all this, the rate of exchange is steadily and heavily against us, drawing away our coin at the rate of several millions per month, yet not at all diminishing our indebtedness, which increases nevertheless.

When we shall have dug five hundred millions' worth out of the earth, we shall have hardly fifty millions of it left, and for this and much more we shall be debtors to Europe. Our banks can do little in aid of industry and our internal trade, because they live in perpetual danger that their last dollar of coin will be taken from them for shipment to Europe in payment for manufactures which our artisans stand ready and eager to make at home. We are thus eating and drinking up our capital, our substance, our patrimony, and all the time running into debt; weeding out our gold in silks, laces, and cloths, and running in debt for our iron; and yet thousands of easy souls wonder why the tariff men don't "let well enough alone," and can't see why a tariff is not going right, so long as they are annually scoring up a balance (in debts payable) on the right side of their ledgers!

Bring out the Facts. Bring them out in bold detail! Bring them out in full and bold relief!

It is stated that we have imported, during the last year twenty millions of dollars in iron, from old step-mother Britain.

What is this twenty millions made of?

1st. ONE.—Have we not plenty of ore in our hills and willing hands to dig it?

2d. COAL.—Have we not abundance in our valleys, and laborers who would gladly mine it?

3d. LABOR.—Have we not workmen who would be glad of employment, capable of making as good iron as can be made in England?

4th. PROVISIONS.—Beef, pork, bread and potatoes to feed the workmen?

And would not our farmers be ready to supply all of these?

Why then in the name of common sense, patriotism and the clearest dictate of really true national policy, are we buying British ore—British coal—British provisions, and British labor, in preference to those of America?

We find the following going the rounds of our exchanges:

The Three Cold Days of 1851.—Dec. 15, 10 deg. above 0, at sunrise; maximum, 14 deg.; mean, 12 deg.

Dec. 16, 4 deg. below 0 at sunrise; maximum, 8 deg.; mean, 5 deg.

Dec. 17, 2 deg. below 0, at sunrise; maximum, 8 deg.; mean, 3 deg.

Clear weather with light winds, except on a portion of the 15th and 17th, when there was an increase amounting to brisk breezes.

This is the coldest weather we have experienced since the 25th January, 1841, when the mean temperature was about the same as on the 16th ult., although the minimum was 6 degrees below 0.—On the 22d February, 1838, the thermometer indicated 7 degrees below 0 at sunrise, but rose to 23 degrees; mean, 8 degrees.

A NEW DISEASE.—A Paris correspondent of the St. Louis Republican writes thus of a new disease which has made its appearance in Europe: "A terrible and singular disease has just broken out in Galicia, which defies all the efforts of the medical faculty to explain or cure. It is an epidemic, and has received the name of the *sleeping fever*. The victim is suddenly seized, without any warning, with an irresistible desire to sleep; and this sleep lasts without interruption four, five, and sometimes eight days, during which time the sleeper gives no sign of suffering. When he finally awakes, fever commences, lasts from sixteen to twenty hours, and ends in death. Two or three eminent French physicians have just left for Poland in order to study this new disease."

NOTICE.

Water Cure in Frankfort.

I NOW beg to inform my friends and patients that, for their greater accommodation, as well as for my own convenience, I have now permanently located in Frankfort. My office is on St. Clair street, nearly opposite the Shields House. As I will not in future ride to see patients, my friends will always find me without disappointment, and all letters addressed to me will be punctually attended to, if post paid.

MY WATER CURE.

was opened early in November last, and I am now able to accommodate a large number of patients. My friends and patients who may find it necessary to remain in town, will find the Shields House a very suitable home to stop, and its gentlemanly proprietor, Mr. Shields, exceedingly accommodating and polite. His house, in respectability and comfort, is second to no similar establishment in the West.

The increasing demand for *Ne Plus Ultra* and other medicines, will compel me to devote a large portion of my time in their preparation. I hope, therefore, that none will in future expect me to visit them when sick. They will have either to come or write to me. As soon as the river rises, I will be enabled to meet the demands of my agents for medicines, and I do hope, that in the meantime my friends will bear with me, as it is impossible to procure bottles at the present time owing to the low stage of the water.

Persons afflicted with Chronic or other diseases, should, when writing to me, be very particular in describing the symptoms, the length of time they may have been sick, &c. It will save me the necessity of referring to the literature to read the medicine. All letters post paid and inclosing \$20, or a check for that amount, will have the medicine, (two bottles), with full directions, forwarded to their address immediately. Annual letters, from new patients for advice, inclosing a dollar, will be attended to, if post paid, but not otherwise.

In all diseases of women, my *Ne Plus Ultra* and Female Restorative have no equal. They are necessary for them to give the best results in a few minutes, and in two or three days will restore entirely to health, persons who have been down for three months with Typhoid fever. We will give the facts in the *Yeoman* and *Commonwealth*, and other papers, in a few days.

In *Negro Consumption*, my *Ne Plus Ultra* and *Nonpareil Tonic* are a Specific in 95 cases out of one hundred. In evidence of what they will do in this respect, I refer to Mr. Jas. Alley, of Frankfort, Preston Blakemore, Esq., of Anderson, and Dr. Herndon, of Scott county.—These are but a few out of hundreds to whom I can refer the public. In Dropsy of the Heart, Chest, and general Dropsy of the whole system, I refer to Robert Elliot, Esq., of Anderson county. This case is so remarkable that nearly all the citizens are well acquainted with it. In Dyspepsia, I refer to Preston Blakemore, Esq., and Mr. Jacob Elliott, of Anderson, Madison Shields, of Spencer, Mr. John Riner and Robert C. McKee, Esq., of Franklin. These were all extreme cases and of long standing.

The above cases are only a few out of thousands of similar cases that might be given, and they all live not far from Frankfort, and are consequently well known to the community. In Consumption and Fits, the cases are innumerable; many of them will in future be found in the various papers, especially in the *Yeoman*, *Commonwealth*, and *Georgetown Herald*.

In Flux, my preparation expressly for that and all other diseases of the Bowels, never fails to give immediate and entire relief.

In the public health, I refer to E. P. O'NEILL, M. D., A. B. Frankfort, Jan. 16, '52 ly.

FRANKFORT, JANUARY 1, 1852.

VENI VIDI VICI!!

ATTENTION is requested to the following WONDERFUL CURE by

O'Neill's Ne Plus Ultra.

MAGNUS EST VERITAS ET PREVALEAT.

ANDERSON COUNTY, KY.

To all whom it may concern.

I feel it my duty to inform the public, that I have witnessed, in a great many cases, the wonderful effects of the above Medicine in curing Chronic and Acute Diseases.

My brother, Jacob Elliott, had been afflicted, for a great many years, with *Dyspepsia*, of the worst character. He was so afflicted as to be compelled to sell his farm, and to spend the winters in the south. His health not improving, he was induced to try the above Medicine, and the result was most astonishing. One single bottle restored him to health, after every thing he had failed to give the least relief whatever. I state, furthermore, that Mr. Williamson, of Georgia, came to my house with my brother, when he returned from the south in the spring; that said Williamson had been afflicted with Chills for three years, which he had contracted in the Savannah swamps in Georgia, and having tried every thing, during the whole time, without the least benefit, he was induced to procure a bottle of Dr. O'Neill's Ne Plus Ultra, and I state positively, that he never had a chill, nor any symptoms, after taking the first dose of the medicine, and he has now returned to Georgia in perfect health.

I have used it myself also, with the most beneficial results. Indeed, such is my confidence in this medicine that I am using it as a family medicine to the exclusion of every thing else. In Fevers, Chills and Cramp Cholera, I consider it invaluable—always producing the most happy results.

Given under my hand this 20th day of September, 1851.

Justice Peace Anderson county.

I know the above statement to be correct in every particular.

R. ELLIOT, Anderson co., near Lawrenceburg.

N. B. The above cases speak for themselves and need no comment, as the gentlemen are well known to every one in Franklin and Anderson counties.

This Medicine can be had at my office, on St. Clair street, Frankfort, Ky.

E. P. O'NEILL, M. D., A. B. Jan. 16, '52 ly.

Now is your Time!

SELLING OFF AT COST.

I HAVE about Seven Thousand Dollars Worth of Goods on hand, consisting of every variety of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Queens and Glassware,

(And the entire Stock well assorted.)

And being desirous of reducing it, I will sell all, or any part of it,

At Cost and Carriage FOR CASH.

When Goods are taken out of the house with the cash being paid, they will be charged at the regular prices. I invite all to call and examine for themselves.

JAS. M. NICHOLS. Danville, Jan. 9, '52

Again at his post.

Fresh Meats at the Market-house.

ON Tuesday morning next I shall again commence cutting up BEEF in the market-house, and intend to have the best of Beef, Mutton, &c. regularly and punctually in the market-house.

Every Tuesday and Friday Mornings, As formerly, and pledge myself to sell as cheap as it possibly can be afforded, for cash, and *Cash exclusively*. I have *butchers*, and intend to be in future, punctually and regularly in market, and hope to merit and receive the patronage of the house-keepers of Danville generally. I know that I can supply this market, and will do so, if all my regular patrons will, and will Butcher none but the best of Beef, &c. Those who are in the habit of sending their servants to market, can either send the money with them, or pay a few dollars in advance, as they have formerly done, and those who send market themselves will please bring the "dimes."

J. L. VANARDELL. Jan. 9, '52 ly.

Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the good people of Boyle and the adjoining counties for the patronage they have bestowed upon him, the few years he has been in business, and would announce, that he has succeeded in securing the most extensive and better manner than he has done heretofore in his line. He will at all times keep

A good Lot of Cooking Stoves.

Of the most approved Patterns, and warrant them to work well in every case.

Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Copper & Zinc for sale also.

Wire and Japan-Ware, Such as Spittouses, Dust-Pans, Flower-Bowls, Rattles, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold low for cash, or on time to prompt paying customers.

He still continues to manufacture Tinware of every description, and will not be undersold by any one, if they sell as good an article. Also,

House Gutters done on the shortest notice, and cheap as can be done in this part of the country. If his Shop on Main-street, next door to the Central House, where he will at all times be found, if not in the country on business.

J. R. LACEY, Agent. Danville, Jan. 9, '52 ly.

BARGAINS! Selling off at Cost!

THE undersigned having determined to close their business, will offer for sale, at once, all the goods on hand, either at Wholesale or Retail.

Our stock is large and fresh, comprising a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Goods.

Being desirous to close out immediately, at least by the 1st of February, we offer our Goods

At Cost and Carriage for Cash!

We respectfully invite all who wish *Cash* Goods to call upon us, as we are determined to close out as above stated.

We will take great pleasure in showing our Goods, and please ourselves to make it to the interest of all who may favor us with a call to purchase.

CALDWELL & SHACKELFORD. Danville, Jan. 2, '52

'Shoulder Arms.'

THE subscriber is very desirous that all who are inclined to be kind at once come forward and settle up. He has endeavored to do his duty—he has furnished to his customers every thing in his line they wanted during the past year, and at fair living prices, and now he wishes them to "Shoulder Arms," and take up the line of march to his counting room, and either settle by cash, (which will be greatly preferred,) or by giving their "one day after date." This notice ought to be strictly attended to, and he believes that it will.

W. M. FIELDS. Jan. 9, '52

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Tailoring business has been dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the late firm must necessarily be closed, as one of the partners intends leaving this place. All persons who are indebted to the late firm are requested to call on the undersigned, and settle immediately.

J. W. RUSSELL, A. BARKER. Jan. 9, '52 ly.

TAILORING.

I WILL still continue to do business in the house lately occupied by Russell & Barker, and will do any work in my line promptly, and in such a manner as to give entire satisfaction to every customer.

A. BARKER. Jan. 9, '52 ly.

'Face the Music.'

D. A. RUSSELL takes this polite notice, in all methods, to say to his many customers, that the year 1851 has been brought to a close, and the time has arrived for them to pay him a respectful visit, and "Face the Music," by settling their bills. He has no objection to the necessity and expediency of this, and attend to it promptly.

Jan. 9, '52

JUST NOW.

OUR customers whose accounts for 1850 are yet unpaid, are requested to call and settle without delay. It is hoped that all concerned will pay prompt attention to this notice.

Jan. 9, '52 ly.

Fresh Groceries.

A FRESH supply of superior Sugar, Coffee, Tea, &c., just received and for sale cheap. My supply of Chewing Tobacco cannot fail to please all who will give it a trial.

Jan. 9, '52 ly.

MILLERISM!

New Dispensation.

WE, the undersigned, like this method of informing the public, that we have leased the MILL, on Dix River, near the Bridge across said river in the Lexington Turnpike, known as BELL'S MILL. We have put this Mill in first rate repair for making

Flour & Meal, and having obtained New Bolting Cloths and Screen Wire of the very best quality, and having already tried it, and found that it performed well, we can safely recommend it to the patronage of the public, and we therefore respectfully ask a fair trial.

ICHABOD PRICE. THOMAS D. FLOYD. Bell's Mill, Jan. 9, '52 ly.

FINE TOWN PROPERTY, IN DANVILLE, FOR SALE!

I WISH to sell my Tavern House, in Danville, of 12 or 14 years, having been built in the last few years. The main building, with all the necessary buildings attached, are of Brick and substantial build. I deem it unnecessary to give a further description of it, as any person wishing to purchase will call and examine for himself.

WM. W. BATTERTON. Jan. 2, '52 ly.

Partnership Dissolved.

THE partnership heretofore existing between MOORE & HEFFNER, is by mutual consent, this day dissolved. We request, therefore, that all persons indebted to said firm, either by note or account, to call and make payment, as it is proper and necessary that the business of said firm should be closed.

MOORE & HEFFNER. N. B. I intend continuing the Merchant Tailoring Business, at the old stand of Moore & Heffner, and will always keep on hand the very best assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

And I am capable of selecting in the Eastern Cities, and will endeavor, as formerly, to do justice to those who may patronize me.

W. L. MOORE. Danville, Jan. 1, '52 ly.



IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH.

DANVILLE, KY.:
FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 23, 1852.For President in 1852,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.For Vice President,
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN,
OF KENTUCKY.

WHIG PLATFORM.

"The series of measures to which I have alluded are regarded by me as a settlement, in principle and substance—a final settlement—of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced."—President Fillmore's Message of 1850.

"The President's Message, at the opening of the present session of Congress, expresses fully and plainly his own and the unanimous opinion of all those associated with him in the Executive administration of the Government, in regard to what are called the Adjustment or Compromise measures of last session."—Daniel Webster's Letter to the Union Meeting at Worcester.

"Resolved, That we regard the series of acts, known as the Adjustment measures, as forming, in their mutual dependence and connection, a system of compromise the most conciliatory, and the best for the entire country, that could be obtained from conflicting sectional interests and opinions, and that, therefore, they ought to be adhered to and carried into faithful execution, as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embrace."—Resolution of the Whig Congressional Caucus, December 1, 1851.

WHIG MEETING!

There will be a meeting of the Whigs of Boyle held at the Court-House in Danville, on the 24th Monday in February next, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention, to be held on the 24th of February. Let every Whig attend! Let us organize for the coming Presidential election, and Kentucky will stand as she once did—the BANNER STATE!

We are authorized to announce Mr. JAMES CROW a candidate for Sheriff of Lincoln county, at the ensuing August election.

Hons. W. T. Ward, B. E. Grey, and Jno. C. Breckinridge, will please accept our thanks for Congressional favors.

COLD WEATHER.—Monday and Tuesday last were, by far, the coldest days of the season, and, indeed, we do not recollect of ever having experienced any weather so excessively cold. Snow commenced falling on Saturday night and continued without intermission until Sunday night, when it laid on the ground to the depth of ten or twelve inches. The thermometer on Tuesday morning stood at 20 degrees below zero. We have often heard of "Cold Friday," but the "oldest inhabitant"—the respectable old individual to whom are referred all questions concerning the weather, &c., of past times—had better quietly "knock under," and acknowledge his inability to call up any by-gone days which were as cold as Monday and Tuesday last.

At Memphis, "way down South," on Monday the thermometer stood at 3 degrees below zero, and the ice was in fine skating order.

From some cause or other, (the cold weather we suppose,) a large number of our most reliable exchanges have failed to reach us this week.

Navigation on the Western rivers has again been entirely suspended. The ice on the river at Louisville varies in thickness from 4 to 14 inches, and heavy wagons cross on it without the least danger.

THAT GOOSE BONE.—Many of our citizens attribute the extreme cold weather of the past week to the "mysterious" workings of Tom D.—"a goose bone," which, it is rumored, has faithfully given fore-warning of the approach of every cold day. In view of this stubborn fact, we desire to call the attention of the "City Fathers" to the said bone, and suggest that a committee be appointed to demolish it. By the way, we understand that the coldest weather of the season is yet to come, and that February will be so cold that the present "spell" will be summer when compared to it. So says the "bone."

World's Fair in New York.—The packet ship Caroline Reed, which arrived at New York on Monday week, had on board 217 packages of goods intended for the World's Fair in that city. They were from the London exhibition.

Our old friend Atkinson, of the Cincinnati News, has enlarged his paper, and we find it now about as well-filled sheet. "Malinor" has our best wishes for his success.

A CROW STORY.—The last Harrodsburg Ploughboy says a gentleman of Mercer county a few days since killed 51 crows at two shots—27 with the first, and 24 with the second.

That crazy neighbor of ours, (the editor of the Harrodsburg Ploughboy,) comes out in his last number with an article in reply to our "last brick," which we threw at him some months ago, or at least so long ago, that we had almost entirely forgotten it. We have nothing to say in reply, save that his "informant" has fairly represented us, and we re-affirm what we before stated, that he was endeavoring to revive ill-feelings between the citizens of Mercer and Boyle counties. The article in the Ploughboy on which this opinion is founded, speaks for itself, and all the editor can say will not convince us that his motive was any other than that we impute to him.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for February is before us, in advance of all others, and we find it in every respect one of the very best numbers ever issued. "Graham" has always been our favorite, and we are glad to see it taking the lead of all its contemporaries. Its publisher is a talented, good-hearted fellow, devoid of humbug, and who asks that his magazine only be examined and then frankly criticised upon. Each number for '52 will contain 112 pages of original matter. It is not yet too late to subscribe, and we will now receive subscriptions on more liberal terms than before offered.

In order to keep up with the prevailing "agony" of this great age of humbug, would it not be well for our City Council to extend to Kossuth an invitation to partake of the hospitalities of Danville? He would no doubt be highly gratified at such a manifestation of respect, and who knows but that he would come and see us. We say, "who knows?"

We learn from a communication in the Somerset Gazette, that a horrid murder was committed in Whitley county, in this State, on the 27th ult. Wm. Rains, with his wife, was on a visit to his father-in-law, Richard Woods. A dispute arose between Rains and his mother-in-law, and he knocked her down, and threatened to kill the whole family. Woods becoming alarmed, called in a neighbor named McFarland, who was stabbed by Rains, which caused his immediate death. Rains was arrested and placed in jail, with a strong guard to prevent his escape.

The proposed Crystal Palace for the New York Exhibition will cover a space of seven acres, and a design has been already submitted for its construction by Sir Joseph Paxton. It is expected to be open to the public about the first of April next. A thousand applications for space have already been received, among which is one from Prince Albert. Mr. Riddle, the Commissioner, is the projector and manager of the undertaking. There is not likely to be any question raised as to the appropriation of the surplus proceeds.

The dome of the Bazaar House in Cincinnati, took fire on Saturday morning last, and three rooms were burnt before the flames were subdued. The damage, however, is stated to have been greater from the water than from the fire.

"THE WEEKLY MESSENGER," is the title of a large weekly paper, published in Richmond, Ky., the first number of which we have received. The Messenger is conducted by Messrs. J. M. Shackelford & L. V. Rowland, and is Whig in politics. Long may it prosper.

A SOUTHERN LITERARY JOURNAL.—We have received several numbers of the "Illustrated Family Friend," a new literary paper published at Columbia, S. C. Each number contains several good engravings, and altogether, it is one of the handsomest sheets we have ever seen. We commend it as in every respect worthy of patronage. Terms, \$2 per annum.

Great Railroad Convention at New Orleans.—The great Southern Railroad Convention assembled at New Orleans on the 5th inst. Delegates were in attendance from Mississippi, Missouri, Alabama, Florida, Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, Texas and Louisiana. The first day was spent in organizing committees and a general interchange of views. We have nothing beyond this.

Hon. Lemuel Sawyer, (famously known as "Sausage Sawyer") formerly a representative in Congress, for nearly twenty years, from North Carolina, died a few days ago in Washington City, of a disease of the heart.

THE UNITED STATES MINISTER IN FRANCE.—A statement has appeared in the Paris semi-official paper to the effect that "all the diplomatic corps appeared at the President's (Napoleon's) levee on Monday night, and congratulated him on his success." This, says the Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial, is incorrect, so far as the representative of the United States, (Mr. Rives) is concerned, as he was not at the levee, nor has he yet formally recognized the present government.

The Somerset (Ky.) Gazette says that 30,012 head of hogs have passed through the Cumberland Gap this season, of which 6,350 turned to Virginia at the Gap, and 20,662 for the southern market.

MR. CLAY ON NON-INTERVENTION.—The New York Express regards the interview between Kossuth and Mr. Clay as the most important that has taken place, and says that if the words of a man who has devoted forty years to the public service in peace and in war, at home and abroad, are to have any effect, they must bring the enthusiastic and unthinking part of our countrymen to pause before they plunge this government into the whirlpool of European politics. Mr. Clay has imparted his views face to face to the Hungarian Chief. They are for America, "NON-INTERVENTION," "NON-INTERVENTION," "NON-INTERVENTION," a thousand times "Non-Intervention" by the limited States in the politics and policy of Europe.

Mr. Cass introduced Kossuth to Mr. Clay at half past two o'clock on Friday, and the Senator from Kentucky, received him standing and in a most affectionate manner. For half an hour and more the two were together, and Mr. Clay declared that no greater calamity could befall this government than the doctrines of intervention as proposed by Kossuth. He, therefore, earnestly deprecated any such policy. The vital principle of this country, he said, rested upon its republican character, as seen in the capacity of the people for self-government, and in its practice of confining its action to its duties. Our example was one of Christian progress, and the United States, as the only living Republic and example of man's capability for self-government, was bound to encourage progress and prosperity on this Continent. All this would be endangered and destroyed by foreign wars, and with them all hopes of free institutions. These, he said, were the sentiments of a dying man, who for a lifetime had struggled for freedom.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, says: "Kossuth's interview with Mr. Clay was most affecting. Clay stood erect, and said, 'A dying man, I propose your doctrine of intervention.'"

Mr. Clay.—We are gratified to learn from Washington, remarks the Baltimore American of the 13th; that the accounts of the state of health of this venerable patriot and statesman are of a more encouraging character. His recovery would be hailed with joyous gratitude by the entire population of the country.

The same paper, in reference to a most ridiculous story which was put forth by the editor of the Madisonian, at Madison, Ia., remarks: "We have a letter from a friend at Washington which denies the newspaper report that Mr. Clay had written letters recommending Gen. Cass for the Presidency."

The following are from the New York Tribune:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1852.
Mr. Clay has been recuperating for a week, and hopes to be able to get to the Senate and give his views on the Compromise and non-intervention questions. Yet he says to Kossuth on Friday that he was a dying man and there is no hope of his recovery.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, '52.
There is no truth in the rumor that Mr. Clay has come out for Gen. Cass for President.

He has only said that among the Opposition aspirants he considered Cass the best man; and this he has said in the belief that Cass is radically opposed to the doctrine of intervention, as Cass has recently avowed himself to Mr. Clay to be. Quite a stir has been made among the members of the Cabinet and others on account of a letter addressed to President Fillmore by Austria complaints of Mr. Webster's speech at the Congressional banquet. It will help Kossuth's cause.

KOSSUTH.—We do not know exactly where the great Hungarian is journeying at present. He was expected to reach Pittsburgh on the 19th, and will probably visit Cincinnati very shortly.

KOSSUTH'S FAMILY.—Kossuth said in his speech at Washington, that his reception in the United States had caused his sisters to be imprisoned in Austria; and the National Intelligencer learns that while he was in that city, he received intelligence of the death of his mother. We see a despatch, however, contradicting the latter, on the authority of late advices brought by the steamer Asia from Europe.

EFFECTS OF THE COLD WEATHER.—Two children at or near Hopkinsville were frozen to death on Sunday night. We hear of quite a number of persons being frost-bitten by exposure. The poor in almost every part of the country are of course in great distress. Business of every kind was almost entirely suspended in St. Louis on Tuesday last, and in fact, the extreme cold weather seems to have prevailed in all sections of the country, North and South, as far as heard from.

A FEARFUL SCENE.—A despatch dated New York, Jan. 20, says:

This morning the river was frozen hard and fast to Brooklyn, and hundreds of persons crossing on the ice. About 10 o'clock the tide rose and the ice broke in all directions, and 200 or 300 persons were carried away on floating corks. The most painful excitement prevailed among the persons assembled on the shore, and as the alarm spread, hundreds flocked down to the river and rendered every assistance in their power. It is feared that a number have perished. Many females were seen on the ice, and it is doubtful whether they escaped.

The Washington correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, in a recent letter, writes: "All sorts of rumors are now circulated telegraphically and otherwise in regard to the movements of the Free Soilers. It is stated that they will attempt a separate organization, but this is a *ruse de guerre* to help Butler. The Free Soilers know very well that they have no other leader but Thomas H. Benton, and I can assure you the Free-Soilers look to no other man but Col. Benton, who, in turn, looks to Wm. O. Butler. Butler is the *gull trap* for the compromise men; while the Free Soilers and Secessionists are secretly exhausting all their means to obtain for him the Baltimore nomination. It is absurd to talk of a separate organization of the Barnburners and Free Soilers. Martin Van Buren and Francis P. Blair arranged that matter last summer, and closed the bargain at Cincinnati.—Mr. Blair, Mr. Benton and Gen. Wm. O. Butler being present. They were to meet on a steamboat between Louisville and Cincinnati, to avoid observation; Butler missed the boat, and the meeting could only be held at Cincinnati. Wm. O. Butler is the Barnburner candidate."

A Paris letter, speaking of recent events, says that the insignificance of the attempts at resistance in the capital, and the fiendish barbarity of the troops employed to suppress them, are coming daily to light, notwithstanding all the efforts of the French police to stifle at once the knowledge of past facts, and any questioning as to future events. It is ascertained, on reliable testimony, that upwards of two hundred suspected malcontents were arrested, on the evening of the 6th ult., (two days after order was established,) tried before a court martial, and shot at mid-night on the Camp de Mars, without proof of complicity, but simply as dangerous characters! Such acts as this—and many another equally atrocious might be cited—cannot but irritate the feelings of these influential classes, whose weight sooner or later will tell upon the choice of a Government.

The telegraph reports two dreadful steamboat disasters on the Mississippi.—Both occurred on the morning of the 14th inst., and both boats were bound from Cincinnati to New Orleans. Near Grand Gulf the Geo. Washington burst her boilers, then took fire and was burned to the water's edge. The number of lives lost is not known—probably not less than 20! In addition, many persons were badly scalded.

The Martha Washington was burned at Island 65. Six persons were burned to death.

The Democratic State Convention of New Hampshire, which met at Concord on the 8th inst., nominated Dr. Nathaniel Martin as their candidate for Governor of that State, and expressed their preference for Gen. Franklin Pierce, as a candidate for President of the United States.

Gov. Powell has issued proclamations offering a reward of \$200 for the arrest of John G. Middleton, who murdered Columbus Mower, in Lewis county, on the 10th of last December. Also \$200 for the arrest of Nelson Durham, who murdered Robert Hodges, in Caldwell county, on the 21st of last November.

RAILROADS IN THE U. S.—The American Railroad Journal gives a table of the railroads in the United States on the 1st January, 1852. The table foots up as follows:

Miles in operation	10,814
" Progress	10,378
Total	21,192

Kentucky has in operation 93 miles; in progress, 494; total, 497 miles.

The Railroad Journal says that the earnings of every railroad in this country have been largely increased during the past year.

The Hartford Courant says we really have a remarkable programme of labor chalked out for the United States by the lovers of the exorable among us. First, we must go to war with Spain on Mr. Thrasher's account, and seize Cuba to pay for his imprisonment; then we must fight Great Britain for the Prometheus affair; then war with France for interference with the affairs of Cuba; then, when we have whipped both these powers, turn round with them and fight for the cause of republicanism in Europe. A very pretty outline for a little skirmish in 1852 as one could wish. By and by, nothing short of a war with the whole world will satisfy "Young America."

As questioning candidates for office is now quite the vogue, we propose that every one should be first asked, "Are you in favor of the next war?"

The Columbian Magazine, of January, 1790, gives the following extract of a letter from Winchester, Va., dated Jan. 13th, 1860:

"Emigrants to Kentucky, passed by Muskingum, from 1st August, 1789, 19,000 souls, 1067 boats, 8884 horses, 2297 cattle, 1926 sheep, 627 wagons, besides those which passed in the night unnoted."

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

Hopkinsville, Jan. 17.
We learn to-day that a negro of Mr. G. Corbly, of this county, run away on the night of the 8th inst., and took with him nine negroes belonging to John Gunwade, of Frigg county. A heavy reward is offered for him.

Baltimore, Jan. 17.
A horrible murder was committed near Augusta, Ga., on the 12th. An old couple named Herring were both shot dead and their house robbed.

Boston, Jan. 19.
Shocks of an earthquake were distinctly felt at New Bedford, Providence, and Warwick on Saturday morning. They lasted from 10 to 12 seconds in each place, resembling the noise of heavily loaded wagons passing over frozen ground. In Warwick great alarm was felt, there being a universal shaking of houses.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19.
The Richmond Branch of the Bank of Virginia at Portsmouth, was entered last night and robbed of \$75,000.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 19.
No word has yet been received from Kossuth, and it is feared that the heavy snow storm last night will delay his arrival at Pittsburgh.

Washington, Jan. 17.
It is understood that Mr. Smith, of Alabama, will on Monday, call for the correspondence between Kossuth and Capt. Long, of the steamer Mississippi.

Andrew J. Ogle, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Charge d'Affaires to Copenhagen.

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 17.
The Georgia Legislature has passed a resolution, approved by the Governor, withdrawing the stone heretofore furnished by the State for the Washington Monument, inscribed "the constitution as it is," declaring such an inscription inconsistent with the feelings of the people, and substituting another bearing simply the arms of the State.

Working on Sunday has been prohibited by law in France, but not dancing, theatrical exhibitions, &c.

Great Britain possesses 146 steamships, and 32 iron steamers, 11 of which are 1500 tons burthen.

An English paper states that Kossuth left England with only ten pounds in his pocket. He will probably return with his pocket better furnished.

Rents are more punctually paid in Ireland than at any other time since the great famine. This is a kind of a certain sign of returning prosperity.

Hamburg, Bremen and Lubec are about, unitedly, to send a block of marble to the United States, for the great Washington Monument.

It was six years on Monday, May 26th last, since Sir John Franklin sailed from Sherness on his dangerous expedition, probably to return no more.

The Kossuth Hat, with a little black feather, was all the rage in New York on New Year's day. There was a perfect sea of plumes in the street.

It is stated that the entertainment of the Hungarians at the Irving House, has cost the city of New York \$17,000. They have been living in the most sumptuous style.

A Yankee in Bangor, to avoid the operation of the Maine liquor law, advertises for sale "the fluid extract of apples, of very recent manufacture!" That's much like cider.

The House of Representatives of Maine recommends the General Government to "exert an influence" against the intervention of Russia in the affairs of Hungary.

During the year 1851, the number of emigrants arrived at New York from foreign ports was 339,691—of which number 163,256 were Irish, 69,883 Germans, 29,553 English, 7,332 Scotch, and 6,064 French.

A Methodist Missionary, writing home from Oregon, says that while he was in San Francisco, he was informed by an intelligent Chinese man, that there were about 3,500 Chinese in the State of California.

The public spirit of Tennessee is far ahead of that of any other Southern State. It is expected that the Legislature now in session, will lend the aid of the State, to the extent of perhaps eight millions, to railroad improvements.

The New Yorkers are giving \$100 to see Lola Montes dance! Lola is of a doubtful character, but pretty, and (we can't say less) perform wonderful feats. We always thought the Yankees had a weak place in the "upper story," but now we have positive knock-down proof. Who but monomaniacs could be worked into a perfect fury by a lot of newspaper scribbles and a gaff hopping about like pop-corn?

The Policy of the People and Government of the United States.

The following extract is taken from a charge, made by Judge McLEAN some years since. The path of duty, which is also the path of honor and of safety, for the people and government of this country to pursue, not only now, but at all times, is clearly defined and marked out. We commend the extract to our friends who are disposed to give way to the Kossuth delusion:

"The great principles of our republican institutions cannot be propagated by the sword. This can be done by moral force, and not physical."

"If we desire the political regeneration of oppressed nations, we must show them the simplicity, the grandeur, and the freedom of our government."

"We must recommend it to the intelli-

gence and virtue of other nations by its elevated and enlightened action, its purity, its justice, and the protection it affords to all its citizens, and the liberty they enjoy. And, if in this respect we shall be faithful to the high requests of our Fathers, to ourselves, and posterity, we shall do more to liberalize other governments, and emancipate their subjects than could be accomplished by millions of bayonets."

DANVILLE AND HER RAILROADS.—We clip the following from the Bardstown Herald:

Danville is likely to become a very important railroad centre. From Louisville to Danville, through Bardstown, is only 83 miles by a first rate route.

The Second Quarterly Meetings for the several Circuits and Stations composing the Harrodsburg District, will be held as follows: Richmond and Providence, Richmond, Jan. 24 and 25. Madison, Salem M. H., Jan. 21, Feb. 1, Crab Orchard, Pleasant Hill, Feb. 7, 8. Lancaster, Mt. Pisgah M. H., " 14, 15. Perryville, Beach Grove, " 21, 22. Somerset, Gragg's M. H., " 25, 29. Salvisa, Salvisa, March 6, 7. Harrodsburg station, March 13, 14. Danville, Mt. Zion M. H., March 20, 21. Danville station, " 27, 28. Mt. Vernon Miss. Big Hill, April 3, 4. Danville, Jan. 28, 1852.

MARRIED.—In a wedding city, on Christmas day, by the Rev. L. W. Seeley, the Rev. William R. Combs, formerly of this place, to Miss FANNIE H. ORR.

[COMMUNICATED.]
DIED.—In this place, at the residence of Mr. SAM'L H. STEVENSON, on Saturday, the 17th inst., Mr. HEZEKIAH JAMES, of dropsy of the heart, in the 23rd year of his age, son of the Rev. JOHN JAMES, of Millersburg, Ky., and formerly of this place.

It is always a melancholy duty to announce the death of any one, especially of those who are young and gave marked evidence of future usefulness to society, and the only thing that can mitigate the pang, is the fact, that death was not, in this instance, a leap into the dark, but a happy exchange for a better country. A remarkable consistency with the Christian character which he professed, a modest, quiet, dignified demeanor, uniformity of disposition, gentleness and kindness, were the leading traits in the character of the deceased. He was constant upon the attendance of God's word, and gave every evidence of a pious and devoted Christian. He has left behind him many warm friends, who regret his early departure, and deeply and sincerely sympathize with his aged and bereaved parents in the irreparable loss which they have sustained—but, how consoling is the reflection, that "sorrow not as those who have no hope."

DIED.—In this vicinity, at the residence of JAS. S. HOPKINS, Esq., on Sunday last, the 18th inst., of pneumonia, J. R. HAYS, of Charleston, Mo., a student in Centre College.

For the Kentucky Tribune.

At a called meeting of the Chamberlain Society of Centre College, Danville, Ky., January 21st, 1852, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we pledge God, in his All-wise dispensations, to exempt from our midst our fellow-student, J. R. HAYS, of Charleston, Mo., while in the bosom of youth, and with the prospects of a long and useful career before him. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That, while we bow in humble submission to the Divine will of our Creator, we do most deeply lament his death, and sincerely sympathize with his bereaved relations for the severe loss which they have sustained.

Resolved, That those associated with us but a short time in the capacity of a member, yet his intercourse with us was such as to elicit from us our warmest regard, and that he will long be remembered and cherished by the members of the Chamberlain Society of Centre College, for his many virtues and high moral character.

Resolved, That we hang our hall in mourning, and wear the usual badge for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the Presbyterian Herald, Missouri Republican, St. Louis Intelligencer and Danville Tribune.

R. F. C. WILSON,
JAS. R. SCOTT,
WM. A. BRIGHT,
Committee.

[COMMUNICATED.]
DIED.—At the residence of her father, in Kirkville, Madison county, Ky., on the 5th inst., MARTHA SARAH, youngest child of the Rev. R. N. COVET, formerly of Casey county. Her disease was inflammation of the whole system, which finally concentrated on the lungs, and caused her death, after a painful illness of thirteen days, aged 11 years and 10 months. All who knew her loved her. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

From the Richmond Messenger.
DIED, at the residence of their father, in this vicinity, of scarlet fever, on Tuesday night, the 13th inst., SUSAN McDOWELL, aged 4 years, 5 months and 11 days, and on Wednesday morning, the 14th, ADAM, aged 1 year, 9 months and 22 days, only children of WILLIAM M. and ELIZABETH IRVINE.

The ways of Providence are inscrutable and all his decrees are just, although to mortal man may seem very arbitrary. His dispensation in the removal of these interesting and brightly children, belongs to the class generally pronounced very severe; yet it is for the best. Better far that the children should have been plucked from this cold and selfish world, than that they should have been reared up, and where they will never know sorrow, nor sickness, nor parting, nor death, than that either the father or mother should have been taken from them, and they left to suffer the pains and misery of this life.

Sorely afflicted indeed are the parents of these dear children, who are now happy in the smiles of God; but they should take comfort and consolation from that portion of Scripture which says, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven;" and they should remember, that their loss is the eternal gain of their dear little ones.

Death is a terrible thing, but peculiarly so in the case of the young, who are chosen for their victims. It seems natural that the hoary-headed should descend to the grave; but all heart-rending to see the young and lovely but snatched before it had blossomed even in youth, and yet the world's history is that more of the human race die in infancy and youth than at maturity.

The parents of the little ones whose deaths are the subject of this article, have the sympathy of a large circle of relatives and friends, who have their sympathy and consolation to cheer them, and a help to heal their wounded hearts. May the Dispenser of all blessings deal gently with them, and give them to feel that all is for the best.

D. MCINTIRE.

Town Property for Sale.

Now is the time to purchase.

The Railroad will soon be completed! I ME subscriber wishing to vest his means in another way, offers on low and accommodating terms, the following described **HOUSE & LOT**, in the City of Danville.

Lot No. 1.
Situated on the south-east corner of First and Main streets, fronting 57 feet on First street, and 81 on Main, with a Frame Dwelling on the corner, containing 4 rooms and passage, with a Stone Kitchen, and a Well of excellent and lasting water.

Lot No. 2.
Is a Vacant Lot, on Second street, adjoining the Blacksmith Shop, occupied by Clayton Hughes, fronting 60 feet on Second street, and running back 50 feet, with one of the best Wells of water on it in the city. This Lot affords a very favorable location for a Livery Stable.

Lot No. 3.
Is a Two Story Brick house, opposite the Danville Branch Bank, covering 24 by 35 feet of Ground, with an Alley attached of 4 feet, the whole Lot running back 240 feet. This is now one of the most extensive establishments in the city for a large Dry Goods or Grocery concern.

Lot No. 4.
Is a Two Story Brick house, on Third street, adjoining the Railroad Office. It is now occupied by Mr. Shindlerhouse as a Confectionary. It has a large Bake-house and Oven of Brick on the Lot.

Lot No. 5.
Is a Lot in the Suburbs of the city, containing three-quarters of an acre, with a comfortable House for a small family, and is a good neighborhood.

Any person wishing to purchase any of the above property will find them very cheap, half a mile north of the Court-house.

JAS. E. GILLESPIE.

Danville, Jan. 23, '52.

Notice—Another Impostor.

WE, the undersigned, think it due the public to say, that the Rev. JORDAN MEALIN, a free man of color, formerly a member of the United Baptist Church in Danville, Ky., has been excluded from their fellowship, for having violated all rule and order, and for irreverent conduct—having previously obtained a letter of dismission under false pretences, which letter he now has. He also has his license to preach. Therefore, we notify the public, that he is an impostor in the full sense of the word, and desires the constant aid of the missionaries. Given under our hands, the 20th day of January, 1852.

ALLEN COOK,
FELIX S. FISHER,
THOMAS T. THERMAN,
J. R. LACEY,
WILLIAM FIGG.

Danville, Jan. 23, '52.

REMOVAL.

Fresh Groceries.

